

cedure formerly insisted upon by Mr. Waldo.

#### Station House Blotters Sacred.

Before this amicable understanding was reached, however, there was considerable by-play and fencing indulged in between Buckner and Waldo, the Police Commissioner declaring at one point that "all Buckner was after was a sensation," and at another that "the committee didn't want facts." Waldo stood pat on the refusal to allow the committeemen or their representatives to examine blotters at station houses, or even to go behind the desks of station houses, although he finally allowed that if the committee really wanted to examine station house blotters they could get them by subpoena.

Mr. Buckner stuck closely all through Waldo's examination to the main point of gaining better facilities for his investigators at headquarters and waived off with good nature all the Commissioner's stabs at him personally.

When the committee was apparently through with Mr. Waldo, however, the crowd which filled the aldermanic chamber found there was one more little byplay on the schedule, when Alderman Dowling, in a "by the way" manner, casually wanted to know if Mr. Waldo's men made "any arrests in disorderly house cases."

Almost as soon as the Tammany leader began to speak the Commissioner had his hand in the inner pocket of his coat, from which he extracted a printed sheet, already folded at the point which threw light on the alderman's question.

"From June 1, 1911, to November 1, 1912," he rattled off, "we have arrested 975 persons, of whom 547 were convicted, 311 discharged and 117 are pending."

"Any gambling house arrests?"

Dowling wanted to know, and the ready reference sheet from which the Commissioner promptly read, disclosed that in the same period of time the police have "reported 519 gambling houses suppressed, 216 gambling cases convicted and 799 discharged."

"Well, we want to know what the 'good' cops are doing as well as the 'bad,'" commented Dowling.

Alderman Esterbrook, apparently harboring some doubts on the main point still, possibly on account of the report he himself got from Deputy Commissioner McKay that "if he wanted to know what was in a certain file, subpoena it," put this to Mr. Waldo to get things finally straight on the record:

"Can Mr. Moore pull out a drawer or a file and look over it generally in the room in which it is filed, without requisition, and then later send you a requisition for that specific paper?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Waldo.

"Can Moore go into the Detective Bureau and go over things generally?"

"Yes, on request to me and with my authority," was Waldo's reply.

#### Blames It All on Bad Air.

Charles V. Ball, chief sanitary inspector of the Chicago Board of Health, who has made a detailed study of the physical conditions of twenty-eight station houses in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond for the committee, testified as to the general aspect of these stations from a sanitary point of view.

He found that many of them were poorly ventilated, particularly with respect to the sleeping quarters, and that many others were insufficiently lighted and had stinky window space. He believed that foul air and lack of sunshine had a great deal to do with the corruption of the Police Department, which was at least throwing a new light on the graft question.

"Bad air, lack of sunshine and damp walls create conditions in which human beings can't be normal, clean and morally decent," declared Mr. Ball, "and you can't get the right kind of moral fibre out of a man who breathes bad air."

Mr. Fossdick testified that he had made an examination of matters pertaining to the Board of Police Surgeons at the request of the Police Commissioner. He said he had investigated many cases of chubbing and assaults by policemen at the direction of the Mayor, that he had loaned Acting Mayor Mitchell some men for the first part of Mitchell's exposure of police rottenness at Coney Island in 1910, and that he had himself supervised the latter half of that investigation.

Along through the latter part of 1911 and the early part of the present year, however, Mr. Fossdick, as Commissioner of Accounts, conducted numerous specific inquiries into Police Department affairs, many of which were brought to his attention by complaints from citizens sent directly to his own office. It was evident from his testimony that on these inquiries his investigators were usually "spotted" by the police and trailed. Apparently they were never quite sure whether it was a question of Fossdick's own activity or whether it was some inquiry under orders of the Mayor, and it worried the police. In answer to specific questions from Buckner, Fossdick admitted that the wholesale graft accusations against the police which came in the wake of the Rosenthal murder brought no specific orders to him from the Mayor to conduct any inquiries, but it also developed that Fossdick personally received about twenty-five complaints a week, and investigated them.

#### Fossdick Got Results.

He testified that after an investigation, if he found the complaint justified, his method was to lay the facts before the captain of the precinct in which the disorderly or gambling house was located, and in every case the house was immediately closed up. Fossdick didn't pretend to know the method, but he was satisfied with the result and let it go at that. In the particular case in which Inspector Lahey personally followed Fossdick's men into a disorderly house, although the men endeavored to allay his fears by telling him that their examination was simply to determine the standing of the physicians who practised around that class in the underworld, the house was closed up almost immediately, and it was evident that Lahey was taking no chances with Fossdick.

"You understand that as Commissioner of Accounts I was not interested in the question of whether disorderly houses or gambling houses were running, but solely in the question of whether the police were illegally profiting by allowing them to run," explained Fossdick.

He went on to say that early in 1912 he began to receive numerous complaints from anonymous sources to the effect that Buckner was levying heavy graft on the gambling houses, and although his men found it hard to get facts along this line,

## RHINELANDER WALDO AND RAYMOND B. FOSDICK.

Police Commissioner was warned of Becker's activities six months before the murder of Herman Rosenthal, according to testimony of former Commissioner of Accounts.



## BOMB JURORS STILL OUT

Court Meets at 9:30 A. M. To-day to Hear Verdicts.

MAY TAKE EVEN LONGER

Fifteen Hours of Deliberation Fail to Bring Findings—Ton of Exhibits Removed.

Indianapolis, Dec. 27.—Fifteen hours of deliberation by the jury in the "dynamite conspiracy" cases had failed to result in the return of any verdicts up to tonight. Judge Anderson, after convening court to receive reports from the jurors, ordered an adjournment until 9:30 a. m. to-morrow, with the understanding that the verdicts, should they be found, would not be returned until that time.

While government officials expressed confidence that the jury would report to-morrow, attorneys for the defense thought it might require a longer time. There are twenty-six offenses charged against each of the defendants, and the jury may ballot on each charge as to each defendant, making a total of 1,680 charges "to be disposed of."

All the deliberations of the jurors are conducted in a room near their living quarters, on the third floor of the federal building, which is reached by a private stairway, cut off from the rest of the building. On the same floor at another end of the building are the quarters of the confessed dynamiters, Orrie E. McManis and Edward Clark, who appeared as witnesses for the government. That there may be no basis for the reports as to the jury's progress every approach leading to its quarters is guarded.

Twice to-day the forty labor union officials, headed by Frank M. Ryan, president of the ironworkers' union, who are charged with complicity in the McNamara dynamite plots to destroy the property of "open shop" contractors, were assembled in the courtroom, in expectation that their fate would be made known.

Crowds of women and other spectators who had been permitted in court or in the lobbies for the last three months were prevented by guards from even approaching the courtroom, so that only those who had business in connection with the trial or were relatives of the defendants were present. These included the wives and children of about thirty of the men on trial.

The sessions of the court were brief. At 9:30 a. m. the defendants occupied their accustomed three rows of seats behind the lawyers' table. Four defendants were brought in as prisoners from the county jail. These were Edward Smythe and James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill.; Herbert S. Hocken, accused as "the lack of the conspiracy," and John T. Butler, Buffalo, vice-president of the ironworkers' union, all of whom were taken in custody because their bonds were set aside. Smythe and Ray have been in jail for almost two months. Butler was ordered imprisoned after he had testified in his own behalf that he knew nothing of any \$100,000 month appropriated out of the union's funds to be used by John J. McNamara, the secretary, for dynamite.

As a final token that the trial had ended so far as testimony was concerned bailiffs entered while the defendants were waiting and removed almost a ton of revolvers, guns, alarm clocks, pieces of exploded bombs, nitroglycerine carrying cases and articles shattered by dynamite, which the government had introduced as exhibits. Part of the exhibits were weapons taken from the McNamara brothers and McManis at the time of their arrests.

#### PRISON FOR GANG FIGHTER

Gets Long Term for Killing One of His Own Kind.

Frank Laydon, who had an evil reputation in lower Brooklyn for several years, was sent away by Judge Dike in the County Court yesterday for an indefinite term of from seven years and six months to fifteen years for manslaughter in the first degree. He shot William Russell, another denizen of the underworld, as the result of a feud, a short time ago.

"I know you are one of those midnight marauders, one who stands back in the shadows of the street and watches what he may prey upon and who sends women upon the streets," said Judge Dike. "You are nineteen years old, and should be the stay and the support of your mother and sister. Instead you have been a 'gun toter.' I hope this will be an example to your pals. Kings County is no place for you or men of your type."

Laydon, who had walked into court with all the swagger and manner of the "bad man," seemed stunned as he was hustled out of court after sentence had been passed. A strong recommendation of the jury for mercy seemingly had nerved him up to expect a light sentence.

## MRS. GOODE'S STORY ATTACKED BY GIRL

Former Inmate of Houses Tells of Alleged Attempt to "Frame-Up" Skelly.

NOT A LIAR, SAYS WOMAN

Also Declares All Police Knew Her Business—Accused Patrolman, Evasive Witness, Denies Charges.

Out of the levels of life in which Mrs. Mary Goode has recently emerged into the limelight to gain notoriety through her sweeping accusations of extortion against the police came another woman of the seamy side yesterday to accuse her openly of untruthfulness. This was Ruth Bailey, who said she was a former inmate of the disorderly houses Mrs. Goode kept, she testified at the trial of Patrolman John J. Skelly at Police Headquarters that Mrs. Goode had tried to persuade her to go on the stand and corroborate her testimony that she had paid Skelly protection money to keep police raiders away from her house.

Ruth Bailey said she was twenty-two years old. She looked even younger, being extremely pretty, with almost childish manners, in marked contrast to the self-proclaimed air of worldliness that characterized Mrs. Goode. She said she had known Mrs. Goode for a year and a half, and after the latter was arrested, according to the story drawn from her by Skelly's counsel, Louis Grant, Mrs. Goode called for her in a taxicab, first going with her to the Pennsylvania station, where she left two trunks. During the drive, she said, Mrs. Goode offered to take her to Atlantic City for an outing. During this ride also, she testified, Mrs. Goode proposed that she tell a story in agreement with hers.

"You say you saw me pay Officer Skelly money," she said Mrs. Goode told her. "She said she would point out Skelly to me when we met him on the street. I said I would say nothing of the kind, but if I was called as a witness I would tell the truth."

Mrs. Goode Stands Ground.

Mrs. Goode, who sat listening intently to all this, was recalled. She admitted the truth of everything Miss Bailey had said in regard to the ride in the taxicab, but when she came to the alleged attempt to get her to "frame-up" Skelly she turned in her chair, pointed her finger at the girl and exclaimed:

"It is untrue that I asked you to say that you saw me pass money to Skelly!" "I beg your pardon—you did!" retorted Miss Bailey, perking up aggressively in her seat.

Mr. Grant laughed out loud in apparent glee at the situation he had produced, but subsided when Deputy Commissioner Walsh, who was presiding over the hearing, rebuked him sharply.

Mrs. Goode earlier in the hearing had made another dramatic scene as a result of Mr. Grant's efforts to get her to admit she had tried to get Ruth Bailey to tell a tale corroborating her own. She rose in her chair and, with arm uplifted, cried in a throaty voice:

"Oh, you have all the detectives in the city in your service, Mr. Grant, but I defy you to point to any one who can say



## THE VANDERBILT HOTEL

34<sup>th</sup> ST. EAST at PARK AVE. The enchanting individuality of our Della Robbia Restaurant is especially in keeping with the festive jollity attending

## NEW YEAR'S EVE

Earliest reservations secure the choicest tables

I am a liar. I have never been a liar or a thief, and no one can say it. I am ready to stand on the house-top and sing it. I am no liar or thief."

Says All Knew Her Business.

Mrs. Goode persisted in her assertions that she was ignorant of the whereabouts of Sarah Green, her maid, whom Mr. Grant professed a desire to question regarding what she knew about the alleged giving of the protection money to Skelly. She also told of calling former Inspector Russell to come to her house and give her advice about her troubles. She said she turned to him because he knew of her operations as a police official, adding that every one at Police Headquarters knew she was conducting a disorderly house. She described her places as "respectable disorderly houses."

Another witness was Michael J. Mulvaney, a policeman, brother-in-law of Deputy Police Commissioner Walsh, attached to his office as an investigator. Despite Mrs. Goode's assertions that he had never seen her at her house, he declared he had. Inspector Dwyer was also called to testify. He told of the conversation he had with Mrs. Goode in his office, during which she said she denied knowing Skelly or ever giving him any protection money. He admitted that no stenographic report was taken of this conversation, but that it was written out afterward by three policemen from memory.

Then Skelly himself was called by Mr. Grant. He denied all the charges against him. He admitted knowing "Sol" Wolff, but said the acquaintance grew out of going to his place in his official capacity to examine the liquor licenses. The trial commissioner put him through a long cross-examination as to the assignments of duty he had. Skelly irritated his own counsel by the evasive answers he returned, and especially by his habit of repeating word for word the Commissioner's questions.

Mr. Grant announced that he had subpoenaed Amos R. Buckner, counsel to the aldermanic committee, to appear as a witness, but said apparently Mr. Buckner was detained at the hearing of the committee. The case was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The trial of Patrolman Eugene Fox will go on Monday morning. It is said little hope is entertained of convicting him owing to the lack of corroborative evidence. It was thought the bankbooks of Sipp and Dorian would show something along this line. These books are at Headquarters, but no intimation could be obtained as to what they showed. It is said Fox will be tried on a charge of insubordination for refusing to answer questions put to him by his superior officer.

#### SEEK POISONERS OF PETS.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
Newport, Dec. 27.—The police of this city are trying to ascertain who dropped poison on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman's home, resulting in the death of two fox terriers and a cat belonging to Mrs. Harriman.

#### TURRIALBA OFF LIGHTSHIP

Gale Prevents Her Being Towed Through Channel Till To-day.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night the disabled United Fruit steamship Turrialba, in tow of several wrecking tugs, dropped anchor off the Scotland Light ship. A stiff gale from the northwest was blowing at the time, and wreckers made no effort to take her through the channel.

She will be towed to Pier 15, East River, this morning, where the remainder of her cargo will be taken out. This will be finished before to-morrow morning, after which she will be towed to Robin's dry-dock for repairs.

The Turrialba, in command of Captain Lindsay, with fifty-seven passengers on board, was blown into about water south of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., at 3:45 a. m. Tuesday. Her passengers were transferred safely to the derelict destroyer Seneca on Wednesday and landed in this city the same day. The vessel was bound from Colon and Kingston for this port.

#### LIFESAVERS RESCUE NINE

Schooner Savannah, on Frying-Pan Shoals, May Be Lost.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 26.—Captain Gould and his crew of eight men were rescued to-night from the schooner Savannah, which ran ashore on Frying-Pan Shoals in a heavy gale. Lifesavers from the Cape Fear and Oak Island stations took the men off.

The vessel was bound for North Carolina ports from Jacksonville, laden with lumber. When the lifesavers reached Frying-Pan Shoals, Captain Gould and the members of the crew had taken refuge in the rigging of the schooner and had suffered from cold and exposure. It is believed the schooner will be lost.

#### TRANSATLANTIC LINER LOST

Amasis, for Hamburg, in Collision at Montevideo.

Montevideo, Dec. 27.—The Kosmos Line steamer Amasis and the Prince Line steamer Austrian Prince came into collision in the harbor here today. The Amasis was so badly damaged that she sank. She was bound from South American ports for Hamburg.

#### TO TRY BECKER'S MEN MONDAY.

Justice Goff, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday set next Monday as the date for the trial of Charles Stenert and James C. White, former members of Lieutenant Becker's squad, who are charged with perjury in connection with their arrest of "Big Jack" Zeig for carrying concealed weapons. Zeig was shot and killed a few weeks ago by "Red Phil" Davidson. Several people who were in the restaurant where he was arrested testified before the grand jury that he had no revolver in his pocket.

## An Uncalled for Strike Agitation

THE Clothing Trade Association is a body of representative firms engaged in the manufacture of clothing in New York City, and has been in existence for many years.

Its object is to prescribe reasonable hours of labor in the shops of its members; to pay a fair and equitable wage to employees, and to encourage the best and most sanitary conditions in its shops.

It has never made any discrimination for or against union labor, but has always stood uncompromisingly for the open shop.

Each member of the association is pledged to hear and adjust any grievance of its employees.

Because of the recent rumors and agitation, each member has investigated the situation in his own factory, and finds that the sentiment of his employees is to remain at work, and avoid the hardship of unnecessary and unwarranted stoppage of employment. The employees further state that they will continue working unless they are intimidated or coerced.

The association is informed that this agitation was initiated to prevent a rival trade union from gaining a foothold in the clothing trade.

## New York Clothing Trade Association

#### HAYES FIGHTS FOR JOB

Dismissed Police Inspector Begins Suit Against Waldo.

Former Police Inspector Cornelius G. Hayes, who was dismissed from the department a few months ago, after a controversy with Commissioner Waldo, in which there arose a question of veracity between the two officials, is fighting for reinstatement. His first step was taken yesterday when he obtained in the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari directing the Police Commissioner to submit to the court all the testimony adduced on the trial of the inspector before Deputy Commissioner McKay. Commissioner Waldo is also ordered to produce all other records in connection with the trial of Inspector Hayes.

The offense on which Inspector Hayes was charged was that he made a statement in effect that Waldo had instructed him not to obtain evidence against disorderly houses, which the Commissioner said was false, and which Inspector Hayes knew was false, according to his superior.

Inspector Hayes, in his application to the court, said that he was not fairly tried and that he was not dismissed because of any evidence that was properly given against him, but that his dismissal was the result of "prejudice, partiality and bias." The inspector said further that he was not permitted on his trial to cross-examine Commissioner Waldo as to reports that he submitted to him about disorderly houses in his district.

#### SUICIDE FOLLOWS ARREST

Connecticut Storekeeper Accused by Young Girls.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)  
New London, Conn., Dec. 27.—Herman Haulisch, sixty-five years old, a well-to-do storekeeper in Greenfield, near Mystic, was served with a warrant by State Police men Downing and Jackson this evening on charges made by Leah Barracough and other young girls. Haulisch, who was doing chores on his farm, asked the policemen if he could go into the barn. Soon after his request was granted he jumped from the second story of the building, landing on his head and dying from his injuries.

#### PANTALON-WIDOW MUST GO

Chinese Woman Arraigned for Deportation.

Mrs. Ah Fung, a Chinese woman, attired in her native costume, a loose blouse and pantaloons, was arraigned yesterday before John A. Shields, United States Commissioner, for deportation as undesirable. With her was arraigned Lee Quock Lem, an opulent looking Celestial, charged with having brought Mrs. Fung here from Los Angeles.

The woman said her husband had been killed in the San Francisco earthquake and that she had lived in California until July 9. She was remanded to the care of a matron until she could be deported. Lem was held in \$1,000 bail for examination.

#### Anyhow, Fox Gets Bail.

Jacob Rouse, counsel to Fox, assured the magistrate that he had no intention of applying for a writ, and a moment